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TRANSMITTAL OIPE Application Number						10/627,345			
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Fee Attached		Licensing-related Papers			Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences				
Amendment / Reply		Petition			Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Brief)				
After Final		Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application			Proprietary Information				
Affidavits/declaration	(s)	Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address			Status Letter				
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Firm		Chernoff Vilhauer McClung & Stenzel, LLP 1600 ODS Tower 601 S.W. Second Avenue Portland, OR 97204							
Signature		1/4 2 2 Z							
Printed Name		Kurt Rohlfs							
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Signature		Pent 2			-				
Typed or printed name Kurt Rohlfs					Date	November 13, 2006			

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 481	18)	Complete if Known								
OLD	· I	Application Number 10/627,345								
TO FEE TRANSMITTAL	Filing	g Date	July 25, 2003							
for FY 2006		First Named Inventor George R. Borden, I		den, IV						
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METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)										
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Name (Print/Type) Kurt Rohlfs				Date	November 13	, 200				

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# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicant

: Borden, George R.

Group Art Unit

: 2173

Serial No.

: 10/627,345

Examiner

: Roswell, Michael

Filed

: July 25, 2003

Attorney Docket

: KLR/7146.0153

Customer No.

: 55648

Confirmation No.

: 2320

Title

: AURAL USER INTERFACE

#### **APPELLANT'S BRIEF**

Chernoff, Vilhauer, McClung, and Stenzel, L.L.P. 1600 ODS Tower 601 SW Second Avenue Portland, Oregon 97204

November 13, 2006

Mail Stop APPEAL BRIEF-PATENTS Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

#### **BACKGROUND**

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on September 13, 2006.

The fees required under 37. C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(2), and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefore, are dealt with in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

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This brief comprises these subjects under the headings, and in the order, set forth below:

- I. Real Party in Interest
- II. Related Appeals and Interferences
- III. Status of Claims
- IV. Status of Amendments
- V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter
- VI. Grounds for Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal
- VII. Argument
- VIII. Conclusion
- IX. Claims Appendix
- X. Evidence Appendix
- XI. Related Proceedings Appendix

The final page of this brief bears the practitioner's signature.

#### **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest in this appeal is Sharp Laboratories of America, Inc., assignee of the captioned application.

#### RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences that will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

#### **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

#### A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION

There are 20 claims currently pending in the application.

#### B. STATUS OF ALL CLAIMS

Claims canceled:

1-10

Claims withdrawn:

None

Claims pending:

11-30

Claims allowed:

None

Claims objected to:

None

Claims rejected:

11-30

#### C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

Claims 11-30 are on appeal.

A copy of the claims on appeal is set forth in the Claims Appendix to this Brief.

#### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendment was filed after final rejection.

#### **SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

The claimed subject matter is generally directed to an aural user interface for interactively navigating through a collection of data. Specification at p. 1 line 5. More specifically, in a first embodiment as claimed in independent claim 11, the aural user interface may be organized into at least one hierarchical set of data and navigable from an arbitrary set of data within the hierarchical structure. *Id.* at p. 4 lines 10-24. The interface, as claimed in this embodiment, includes a first input for navigating upward through said hierarchical structure and

a second input for navigating downward through the hierarchical structure. *Id.* at p. 4 lines 21-23. Furthermore, a first aural signal is associated with the first input and has a first characteristic indicating to a user upward navigation through the hierarchical structure from an arbitrary data point, where the first characteristic is independent of the set of data from which upward navigation commences. *Id.* at p. 5 lines 25-27. A second aural signal is associated with the second input and has a second characteristic, audibly different than the first audio characteristic, indicating to a user downward navigation through the hierarchical structure from an arbitrary data point, where the second characteristic is also independent of the set of data from which downward navigation commences. *Id.* at p. 5 lines 25-27 and p. 6 lines 16-17. Also as claimed in independent claim 11, a frequency range is associated with the first aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data, and a frequency range is associated with the second aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data. *Id.* at p. 6 lines 19-27.

In a second embodiment as claimed in independent claim 21, the aural user interface is organized into a plurality of levels, each level including a set of data associated with that level. *Id.* at p. 4 line 24 to p. 5 line 5. The interface comprises a first input for navigating from a current level to a sublevel of that current level and a second input for navigating from a current sublevel of a level to the level. *Id.* A first aural signal is associated with the first input and has a first characteristic indicating, to a user, navigation from a current level to a sublevel of said the level, where the first characteristic is independent of the level from which navigation commences. *Id.* at p. 6 lines 10-12. A second aural signal is associated with the second input and has a second characteristic, audibly different than the first audio characteristic, and indicates to a user navigation from the sublevel of the current level to the current level, where the second characteristic is independent of the sublevel from which navigation commences. *Id.* at p. 6 lines

14-17. Furthermore, a frequency range is associated with the first aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the respective level and a frequency range is associated with the second aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the respective sublevel. *Id.* at p. 6 lines 19-27.

#### GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection presented for review are: (1) whether claims 11, 12, 15, 16, 19-22, 25, 26, 29, and 30 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being obvious over the combination of Vallone et al., U. S. Patent No. 6,642,939 (hereinafter Vallone) in view of Peterson et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,652,714 (hereinafter Peterson), and IBM Research Disclosure Number 41878, cited in the Examiner's office action dated July 25, 2006 (hereinafter IBM-41878); (2) whether claims 13, 14, 23, and 24 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Vallone in view of Petersen and IBM-41878, and in further view of Auflick et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,820,238 (hereinafter Auflick); and (3) whether claims 17, 18, 27, and 28 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Vallone, Peterson, IBM-41878, and in further view of McKiel Jr., U.S. Patent No. 5,287,102.

#### **ARGUMENT**

# REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) IN VIEW OF RESPECTIVE COMBINATIONS INVOLVING IBM-41878

Each of the Examiner's respective rejections of claims 11-30 are premised upon the Examiner's contention that IBM-41878 discloses the limitations of "a frequency range associated with said first aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data" (claim 11) [alt: ". . . comprising the respective said level" (claim 21)] and "a

frequency range associated with said second aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data" (claim 11) [alt: ". . . comprising the respective said sublevel"(claim 21)]. *See, e.g.* Office Action dated July 25, 2006 at p. 3 lines 12-19 (claims 11, 12, 15, 19-22, 25, 29, and 30); p. 7 line 9 to p. 8 line 10 (claims 13, 14, 23 and 24); p. 8 line 15-p. 9 line 3 (claims 16 and 26) and p. 9 lines 11-13 (claims 17, 18, 27, and 28). This premise is incorrect.

Support for each of these limitations is found at p. p. 6 lines 19-27 of the specification, which states that, to "assist the user in determining the current location within a list, the "next item" aural cue may be provided with a variable frequency to permit the user to know their approximate location within the list. For example, a high pitched frequency may indicate that the user is toward the top of the list, while a low pitched frequency may indicate that the user is toward the bottom of the list. In addition, the frequency may give some indication of the size of the list. For example, a high pitched frequency may indicate that the list is relatively large, given that there . . . are other items associated with lower frequencies. With variable frequencies, an experienced user may achieve a high navigational efficiency." (Emphasis added). Thus, the claimed limitation of frequency ranges respectively associated with different aural signals and "dependent on the size of the data set" being navigated, not only indicates the relative position within the data set being navigated, but also is also indicative of relative absolute size of the data set, as well. Such a feature is particularly important in the disclosed aspects of the claimed invention relating to telephone answering messages, audio playback devices, etc., where the user is navigating among discrete items in a list and where the user may generally wish for an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this portion of the Examiner's explanation supporting the rejection, the Examiner's reading of IBM-41878 is exactly the opposite of what it discloses. The Examiner contends that IBM-41878 fails to disclose the limitation of indicating to a user the relative position within a data set being navigated, and relies upon McKiel, Jr. to provide that supposedly missing limitation. In fact, IBM-41878 discloses exactly what the Examiner states that it does not, i.e. the relative position of a selected item within the hierarchical list, by making the *rate of change* at which the frequency of an audible signal varies when a user scrolls down a window dependent on the size of the window *relative* to the size of the data set. *See* Applicant's Brief, *post* at p. 7.

indication, not only of the relative position of a certain selected item in the list, but how many items there are in the list.

With these limitations in mind, it is apparent that the cited reference, IBM-41878, fails to disclose this limitation. Instead, that reference merely discloses the feature of indicating the relative position of a selected item in the list, but fails to disclose indicating the actual size of the list itself, using the frequency range of the aural signals. See IBM-41878 ("The rate of change of frequency is governed by the relative size of the total content contained within the scroll area compared to the scroll view port, and the relative position within the area being scrolled.")(emphasis added) For example, in the cited prior art, the frequency of the audible signal emitted when a user is scrolling over the midway (50%) point of the entire data set within the scroll area is the same, irrespective of the size of the data set, because the frequency merely indicates the relative position of the currently selected item. Although the presented claims are directed to this feature, they also are directed to the additional feature, not disclosed in the cited reference, of using the frequency range to give an indication of the size of the data set itself.

To provide a prima facie case to support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Examiner must show that the combination of references together disclose each feature of the claimed invention. Each of independent claims 11 and 21, from which all the remaining claims respectively depend, recites the limitation of "a frequency range . . . that is dependent on the size of the data set." IBM-41878 fails to disclose this limitation because the frequency ranges disclosed in that reference are only indicative of the current relative position in a scrollable list, rather than the size of the list itself.

Therefore, each of claims 11-30 patentably distinguish over the cited prior art, and the Examiner's respective rejections of these claims should be reversed.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Examiner's respective rejections of claims 11-30 should be reversed, and the claims should be found patentable.

Respectfully submitted,

Kurt Rohlfs

Reg. No. 54,405

Attorney for Applicant

Telephone: (503) 227-5631

#### **CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1-10 (Canceled).

- 11. An aural user interface for interactively navigating through a collection of data organized into at least one hierarchical set of data and from an arbitrary set of data within said hierarchical structure, said interface comprising
  - (a) a first input for navigating upward through said hierarchical structure;
  - (b) a second input for navigating downward through said hierarchical structure;
- (c) a first aural signal associated with said first input having a first characteristic indicating to a user upward navigation through said hierarchical structure from an arbitrary data point, said first characteristic independent of the set of data from which upward navigation commences;
- (d) a second aural signal associated with said second input having a second characteristic audibly different than said first audio characteristic indicating to a user downward navigation through said hierarchical structure from said arbitrary data point, said second characteristic independent of the set of data from which downward navigation commences;
- (e) a frequency range associated with said first aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data;
- (f) a frequency range associated with said second aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the hierarchical set of data.
- The aural user interface of claim 11 where said first and second inputs are respective buttons.

- 13. The aural interface of claim 11 where said first and second inputs are opposite sides of a rocker switch.
- 14. The aural interface of claim 13 where constant depression of a selective side of said rocker switch causes continuous, incremental navigation through said hierarchical structure in the respective direction associated with the depressed said side.
- 15. The aural user interface of claim 11 including a third aural signal indicating to a user that an outer boundary of said hierarchical structure has been reached.
- 16. The aural user interface of claim 11 where said first characteristic is identical to said second characteristic.
- 17. The aural user interface of claim 11 where each of said first and second aural signals have a location characteristic indicating to a user the relative position within said hierarchical structure of the selected set of data.
- 18. The aural user interface of claim 17 where said location characteristic is the frequency of said first and second characteristics, respectively.
- 19. The aural user interface of claim 11 wherein said collection of data is organized into a plurality of levels, each level including an associated hierarchical structure.

- 20. The aural user interface of claim 19 including a third aural signal indicating to a user navigation to a different level.
- 21. An aural user interface for interactively navigating through a collection of data organized into a plurality of levels, each said level including a set of data associated with a respective said level, said interface comprising:
  - (a) a first input for navigating from a current level to a sublevel of said current level;
  - (b) a second input for navigating from a current sublevel of a level to said level;
- (c) a first aural signal associated with said first input having a first characteristic indicating to a user navigation from a current level to a sublevel of said current level, said first characteristic independent of the level from which said navigation commences;
- (d) a second aural signal associated with said second input having a second characteristic audibly different than said first audio characteristic indicating to said user navigation from said sublevel of said current level to said current level, said second characteristic independent of the sublevel from which said navigation commences;
- (e) a frequency range associated with said first aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the respective said level;
- (f) a frequency range associated with said second aural signal that is dependent on the size of the data set comprising the respective said sublevel.
- 22. The aural user interface of claim 21 where said first and second inputs are respective buttons.

- 23. The aural interface of claim 21 where said first and second inputs are opposite sides of a rocker switch.
- 24. The aural interface of claim 23 where constant depression of a selective side of said rocker switch causes continuous, incremental navigation through said plurality of levels in the respective direction associated with the depressed said side.
- 25. The aural user interface of claim 21 including a third aural signal indicating to a user that an outer boundary of said plurality of levels has been reached.
- 26. The aural user interface of claim 21 where said first characteristic is identical to said second characteristic.
- 27. The aural user interface of claim 21 where each of said first and second aural signals have a location characteristic indicating to a user the relative position within said plurality of levels.
- 28. The aural user interface of claim 27 where said location characteristic is the frequency of said first and second characteristics, respectively.
- 29. The aural user interface of claim 11 wherein each of said plurality of levels contains data organized into a respective hierarchical structure.

30. The aural user interface of claim 29 including a third and fourth aural signals indicating to a user upward and downward navigation, respectively, through the hierarchical structure associated with each said level.

# **EVIDENCE APPENDIX:**

None.

# **RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX:**

None.